

KIBBEY WANTS TO KILL THE TIGER

Governor's Biennial Message Has Recommendation to Suppress the Evil.

CONTAINS OTHER SALOON REFORMS

Prefers Output Tax for Mines—Anti-Gambling Bill Sure to Become a Law—Council Almost Unit for the Bill.

Special to the Silver Belt.

PHOENIX, Ariz., January 22.—The business of the legislature today was mainly confined to the hearing of the governor's message in joint session. The reading occupied two hours. Governor Kibbey recommends the abolition of gambling and regulating saloons as to closing after midnight and on Sundays and keeping women out of drinking places. The subject of taxation was fully gone into. The governor makes suggestions rather than recommendations as to taxation.

Reform School Removal

The governor favors the removal of the reform school from its present location or the putting of incorrigible youths into the reform schools of adjoining states. There is a recommendation for an increase of the salary of the attorney general to \$2,500. The message also contains an eulogium of the soldiers and the national guard. The remainder of the message is devoted to statements of the condition of territorial institutions and a criticism of the local policy of the territory for years resulting in an unnecessarily heavy bonded indebtedness.

After reading the message the council adjourned for a day in memory of E. F. Collins, late member-elect from Mohave county and former assembly member. The house continued itself with resolutions of respect.

Want Salaries Raised

The afternoon session of the house adopted a memorial to congress praying for an increase of salaries for members of the legislature from \$4 to \$10 a day to take effect at once. Also a memorial praying for an appropriation of \$200,000 to be expended by the reclamation service in restoring the Gila river to its former channel and keeping it there between San Jose and the San Carlos reservation.

Want too Many Clerks

Sub-committees are still struggling with the question of clerkships. The council is determined to keep the number within reasonable bounds and to insist that clerks must be competent stenographers. Certain house members are desirous of discharging obligations to numerous persons who are not stenographers.

The committees are not made up yet. Representative Kirok of Navajo will be chairman of the house judiciary committee and Pace of Graham chairman of the corporations committee. Chairmen of the same committees in the council will be respectively Cleveland of Graham and Dickerman of Pima.

The members generally are pleased with the governor's message, but action on the taxing of mines is uncertain. The anti-gambling bill will undoubtedly pass, as the council is almost a unit on it and the opposition in the house consists of only nine members at present.

Message in Part

Executive Department, Territory of Arizona, City of Phoenix, January 22, 1907.

To the Council and the House of Representatives.

representatives of the Twenty-fourth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Our statutes require that the governor shall give by message to the legislature, at the beginning of each session, information of the condition of the territory and recommend to them such measures as he shall deem expedient. In accordance with this provision I beg leave to submit to you the following message:

Joint Statehood

Since the last session of the legislature a law was enacted by congress which provided, among other things, for the formation of a state government by the union of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the admission of that state, under the name of Arizona, into the union of states. One of the first prerequisites, however, to the formation of the proposed state was the assent thereto of a majority of the voters of each of the two territories, to be ascertained at the general election held on November 6, 1906.

The result of that election was the refusal of Arizona to enter the union under the terms imposed. On the joint statehood question there were 19,406 votes cast in this territory, of which 3,141 were for the proposed jointure, and 16,265 were against it, making an adverse majority of 13,124.

In New Mexico there were cast 40,930 votes on the question, of which 26,195 were for jointure, and 14,735 were against it, making a majority in that territory of 11,460 votes for joint statehood.

In the aggregate there was a majority of 1,661 votes on the two territories against the proposed union.

Under the provisions of the law the negative vote in Arizona being a majority, that momentous incident in our history is closed.

Because of the protracted discussion of the various phases of the statehood question in congress, public attention has been directed to Arizona to an extent which probably no other territory was ever subjected. Her people, her resources, her material, moral and intellectual development, her general qualifications for statehood of any kind, and certainly all of her alleged disqualifications, have furnished themes for extended argument, not only in congress, but throughout the whole country.

Searching inquiry has been made into our affairs, the character and extent of our population, our habits and customs, our aptitude for self government and our inclination to good government—in short, into every element that counts in the establishment and maintenance of government with high standards.

I wish to congratulate you, the representatives of the people of Arizona, that

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Refuse to Indorse

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 22.—The house of representatives today refused to adopt a resolution passed by the senate indorsing the action of Roosevelt in the discharge of the negro soldiers.

DO NOT ALLOW JAPS TO LAND

Two Hundred on a Honolulu Steamer Refused Admission San Francisco

By Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—The steamer Alameda arrived today from Honolulu with about two hundred Japanese laborers aboard. These were refused landing by Immigration Commissioner North under instructions from Washington.

It is presumed that the Japanese came to Honolulu under a contract and after serving a short term of employment in the islands were sent to the Pacific coast points under contract.

DAVIS WAS NOT ASKED TO LAND

Jamaican Governor Gives Out Statement—Resentment Is Growing at Kingston.

ARCHBISHOP IN WARM CRITICISM

Governor Docked Government Clerks Who Were Nursing Sick and Dying—Government May Recall Him.

By Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, January 22.—The publication of Governor Swettenham's letter to Admiral Davis has greatly intensified the resentment of the residents against the governor and there is a movement on foot here to demand his recall.

A small minority, mostly officials, support Swettenham and their views were voiced today by a pastor of the Methodist church, who declared the governor justified in resenting the landing of the Americans.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press the governor said that he had not invited Davis to land sailors. Asked if he indorsed the action taken by Davis, the governor replied the matter was between him and Davis to whom the correspondent referred.

A British Joke

The governor said his reference to a tramp pillaging the house of a New York millionaire was merely a jocular parallel. A meeting of the relief committee was held here today on call of the governor to discuss the precise conditions attending the differences between the governor and the admiral. At its close Dr. Enes Nuttal, archbishop of Jamaica, sought the governor to talk the matter over with him, saying if he found the conditions warranted it, he would send an explanatory cablegram to President Roosevelt. The archbishop was unable to see the governor and will see him tomorrow.

The archbishop told the Associated Press that he greatly regretted that any action had been taken that might make trouble. It appeared that the governor desired to inspire the Jamaicans with a sentiment of self help, but this is no excuse for the rejection of American aid.

Swettenham a Tartar

"There remains much to be done to relieve suffering," the archbishop continued, "in all of which American aid would have been of great assistance."

The archbishop deprecated the idea that Swettenham's action would result in national animosity. "It was merely the result of the dictatorial character of the governor," he said. "His imperious manner, his frequent abuse of subordinates and his discourtesy to citizens have earned him great unpopularity, though otherwise he is regarded as a comparatively conscientious official."

Nothing Like This in America

There is much indignation expected here at Swettenham's action in docking the pay of government clerks who absented themselves from duty to nurse sick and dying relatives. Saturday the governor suspended the free service of trains for the transportation of refugees into the country, but at the urgent request of the archbishop he consented to continue free service for one week.

No sailors have been landed from the British cruiser Indefatigable, which arrived here last night.

Waiting for Report

LONDON, January 22.—The incident arising from the exchange of letters between Swettenham and Davis now appears to be entering the waiting stage, as the government, after doing all possible in the absence of advice from the governor of Jamaica, is obliged to defer action until he reports. In the meantime the trend of official sentiment is toward having Swettenham apologize or retire, but this is based on press reports of the incident and on letters. It may be modified by Swettenham's version giving extenuating circumstances. In the absence of a report from the governor to his government his dispatch to Secretary Root tends to further mystify the mind of the public, which finds it difficult to reconcile the governor's present recognition of the assistance with the terms of his previous letter.

The Washington End

WASHINGTON, January 22.—An explanation of gratitude from Governor Swettenham of Jamaica for the sympathy and aid extended by the United States to the victims of the disaster, the publication of the text of a grateful note from Eame Howard, British charge d'affaires here, conveying the regrets of Sir Edward Grey, British principal secretary of state, on account of the incident, and a cablegram report from American Vice Consul Orrett at Kingston, were among today's developments in the now famous controversy between the governor and Rear Admiral Davis.

While Governor Swettenham's message is couched in the most polite terms the British authorities are not through with the matter. In his letter Howard informs this government that his majesty's government is causing official inquiries to be made as to the authenticity of the letter credited to Governor Swettenham.

Britons Asked Aid

An interesting chapter was admitted to the case today when it became known

that on January 20, after Davis and his ships had sailed from Kingston, Brigadier General Winter, commanding the army of pacification in Cuba, on request of the acting British minister at Havana, had sent to Kingston five hospital tents, twenty-eight wall tents and fifty-two conical wall tents, all complete.

Secretary Taft on his arrival from South Carolina promptly approved and it is understood that the tents are now on the way to Kingston.

Praise for Americans

LONDON, January 22.—Comment in the morning papers on the Kingston incident is well represented by the following extracts from an editorial printed in the Telegraph:

"President Roosevelt's cordial acknowledgement of the sincere gratitude felt by the British people at the humanity and good heartedness of the United States closes the incident in the most handsome way possible, and we do not doubt that the American nation will take the same common sense view of the occurrence as is taken by their government. What happened at Kingston was between two men and not between two peoples."

Still Blundering

In a dispatch from Kingston the correspondent of the Chronicle records the extreme indignation of all classes at Swettenham's conduct and says so much disgust is felt that the people will demand his recall.

"In every direction the government has blundered," the correspondent adds. "It is still blundering badly while it is palpably unable to cope with the situation."

The Tribune and other papers publish telegrams from Kingston correspondents couched in similar terms.

TRIAL OF HARRY THAW WILL COMMENCE TODAY

NEW YORK, January 22.—The calendar of the criminal branch of the New York state supreme court was cleared for the trial of Harry K. Thaw today. The Thaw case stands next on the calendar and there appears nothing to prevent the opening of the trial tomorrow morning as scheduled.

BAILEY WINS OUT OVERWHELMINGLY

Re-elected Senator by 108 to 45—Investigation Committee Meets Last Night

By Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 2.—United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey was today re-elected United States senator in joint session of the legislature by a vote of 108 to 45. The senate gave Bailey 19 votes and his opponents 10. The house cast 89 votes for Bailey and 35 against.

The first votes were cast for Cecil Lyon, T. M. Campbell, A. W. Terrell and others. The two houses will meet in joint session tomorrow to canvass the vote.

The opponents of Bailey made an effort in the house this morning to pass a resolution providing that should the legislature vote unanimously for the election of Bailey the latter should permit the people to vote at a special primary on the charges pending against him and that should the result be adverse to him he would resign. The proposition was not accepted by Bailey's supporters.

The special investigation committee considered the charges against Senator Bailey tonight.

HAD TO PAY FOR SPOTTING CARS

Sensational Testimony Is Given at Seattle Hearing by Lumbermen

By Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Wash., January 22.—Evidence indicating that lumbermen have been paying money to railroad employees to have cars "spotted" on their tracks was introduced before Commissioner Lane this afternoon in the car shortage investigation. Charles M. Patton, president of the Reliance Lumber company and president and secretary of the Atlas Lumber & Shingle company, made the statement during the course of his examination.

To say that the evidence of Patton was sensational would be putting it mildly. Patton had been giving some facts and figures showing that there was apparent discrimination in the distribution of cars at Tacoma among the mills.

"How do you account for the discrimination?" asked Lane.

"Only that somebody was buying cars," said witness.

"What is a common salutation among lumber men concerning the purchasing of cars?" asked Austin Griffiths, conducting the examination for the lumbermen.

"Well, a very common salutation among lumbermen is, 'What is the price today?'" said Mr. Patton.

"The price of cars runs from \$1 to \$5 a car. This practice on the part of the railroad employees has been eliminated in the northern part of the state but it still flourishes in the southern."

RANK TREATMENT FOR AMERICANS

Kingston's Refugees Arriving at New York Tell of British Cold-Bloodedness.

REFUSED FOOD AND SHELTER FOR WOMEN

Captain of the Port Kingston Treated Americans with Incivility and Contempt—Refugees Hold Mass Meeting.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 22.—American refugees from Kingston arriving on the steamer Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which sailed Thursday, the third day after the earthquake, were unanimous in condemning what they termed the "inactivity and utter inefficiency" of the English authorities during the first days of the disaster. For three days, they said, there was no semblance of order and nothing definite was done in the matter of relieving the sufferings of the many wounded.

It was asserted that men and women who sought shelter on the steamship Port Kingston which was chartered for Sir Alfred Jones' party were put ashore and that the plea of the American refugees that the women of their party be allowed the privilege of sleeping on the open decks of the Kingston was refused "with great incivility."

Wounded Put Ashore

The wounded taken on board the same steamer for an asylum were put ashore the day following the earthquake and were left on the railroad wharf until called for by the American naval authorities.

Passengers told of the great relief the arrival of the American squadron brought to the stricken people, who were amazed to hear of the rupture between Swettenham and Davis.

Condemn Captain's Acts

The protest of the American refugees against the conduct and behavior of certain officials on the island was voiced at mass meetings on board Monday, when resolutions were adopted and addressed to the general public and the international press. The resolutions follow:

"We herewith utter emphatic condemnation of the conduct and behavior of Captain Parsons, commander of the Port Kingston, aboard which was Sir Alfred Jones, his superior, and other officials, basing our contentions on the following counts:

Wouldn't Give Them Food

"That Parsons declined to furnish food for one meal to a small number of Germans led by Captain Richard Vahsel of the Hamburg-American line, who had prevented four docks from burning on the night of the fourteenth, among them the Port Kingston's own wharf.

"That such American and other refugees who lodged Monday on board the Port Kingston were summarily ordered ashore Tuesday to make room for English refugees, though women and children tearfully pleaded that they had no food nor clothing on shore.

"That when Father O'Donovan of Boston took a petition to Jones and Parsons from refugees, to allow them to sleep on the bare decks, where they would be safe from recurrent shocks, Parsons refused with great incivility.

Bonds of Blood a Mockery

"That three days though Jones and his party on board had all the comforts of a large and well equipped ship, no tender was made of either food, water, coffee, bedding or medical assistance.

"That in three days no official visit was paid by the police, military or colonial authorities to the large body of American refugees on the Hamburg-American docks.

"That in individual cases and minor ways we were made to feel the superiority and first claim of the English and found that the much talked of bonds of blood and language, when tested, to be mockery and a diplomatic phantom."

ALL EUROPE IN A CHILLY GRASP

Storms and Cold Wave from Great Britain to Black Sea—Much Suffering

By Associated Press.

LONDON, January 22.—The cold wave has reached England and the temperature fell twenty degrees today.

There is a boisterous easterly gale with a threat of snow.

Almost all Europe is involved in the cold wave. There has been a heavy fall of snow at Naples and the Swiss Alps, while in Germany, Austria and Russia the severity of the weather is increasing and causing intense discomfort and suffering. Vienna reports the lowest temperature on record in fifty years.

Southern Russia and the Black sea are swept by a blizzard of extraordinary violence and the harbor at Odessa is frozen over. Many vessels are ashore near Odessa and it is impossible to send them aid. The railroad line is buried in snow and communication can-

not be maintained. Numerous deaths have been recorded and the temperature is still falling. The cold continues at Constantinople, where a slight earthquake was recorded today.

FOUR KILLED IN NEW YORK CENTRAL WRECK

By Associated Press. ALBANY, N. Y., January 22.—Four men were killed and twelve injured today on the New York Central about a half mile west of Albany by the collision of a "light" engine with a caboose filled with railroad laborers.

Senators Elected Yesterday

West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, re-elected. South Dakota—Robert J. Gamble, Republican, re-elected. South Carolina—B. R. Tillman, Democrat, re-elected. North Carolina—F. M. Simmonds, Democrat, re-elected.

Higgins Better

By Associated Press. OLEAN, N. Y., January 22.—Former Governor Higgins' condition showed a slight improvement today but members of the family are in no way encouraged by the seeming change for the better, realizing there can be but one permanent termination of his illness.

Rube Smith Knocked Out

By Associated Press. DENVER, January 22.—Harry Lewis of Philadelphia knocked out Rube Smith of Denver here tonight.

RELIGIOUS WAR IS THREATENED

Catholics Will Defend Chapels With Their Lives, Says Senator

By Associated Press.

PARIS, January 22.—The expulsion of several students from the Catholic seminary at Beaupreau January 19 was made the occasion for a sensational speech in the senate today.

M. Delahaye, conservative and ex-president of the chamber of commerce of Angers, declares that the Catholics are ready to die for their faith and if attempts are made to close the chapels of Notre Dame de Lourdes and Montmartre, they would defend them with their lives.

Coal Famine Relief

The coal famine in North Dakota has become so serious that Senator Hansbrough will confer with the president to see if federal means can be found to relieve the situation. Telegrams appealing for relief were laid before the interstate commerce commission by Senator Hansbrough today. The commissioners called the attention of the railroads interested to the renewed complaints.

Group of Good Copper Claims

Affidavit of assessment work for the year 1906 on a group of ten copper claims was filed in the recorder's office January 14 at the request of Mrs. Annie Cadman. The full amount of work to the value of \$1,000 was done by Pat Doyle. In the group are the Alice, Commoner, Defender, Comstock, Empire, Confidence, Eureka, Kentuck, Reompense and Henry M. Stanley claims, owned by Mrs. Annie Cadman, Mrs. C. R. Fiske and Pat Savage. William Malory owns an adjoining claim which is usually included in the group. These claims are situated about three and a half miles north of Globe, adjoining the properties of the Globe Consolidated and Arizona-Colorado companies. The work done on some of the claims last fall uncovered some very good copper bearing veins, and the showing on the Henry M. Stanley and Kentuck claims is especially promising.

Colorado Senate Votes to Investigate Morgan for Act Two Years Ago

By Associated Press.

DENVER, Colo., January 22.—By a vote of 17 to 2 the senate today adopted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the alleged bribing of Senator Richard Morgan two years ago. The accusation of bribery is based on a statement of Morgan during the Adams-Peabody gubernatorial contest when he asserted that he had received \$750 from representatives of the Colorado & Southern railroad on condition that he vote for Adams.

During the debate today on the resolution Morgan exclaimed dramatically when defending his action: "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone."

BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR ENDED

So Far as the Senate Is Concerned by Adoption of Compromise Resolution.

UTAH SENATOR IN DEFENSE OF SMOOT

House Passes Consular Bill and Committee on Agriculture Votes to Recommend Cutting Out Seed Distribution.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The senate today passed the compromise Foraker resolution authorizing the committee on military affairs to investigate the facts of the affray at Brownsville without questioning "the legality or justice of any act of the president connected with the affray." This action came after the subject had been under consideration almost daily since the first day of the present session.

Before the adoption of the resolution several substitute measures were voted down.

Senator Sutherland occupied the first three hours of the day delivering his first speech in the senate. It was in behalf of the right of Reed Smoot to a seat in the senate.

Nick Longworth Talks

The house today passed the diplomatic and consular bill, which carries more than \$3,000,000, and the military academy bill, carrying nearly \$2,000,000. During the consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by Sherman of Kentucky on treaty making power; by Slayden of Texas, who urged more liberal recognition of the south in the matter of the diplomatic improvements; and by Longworth of Ohio, who spoke in favor of the United States owning residences of its foreign representatives.

Cuts Out Free Seed

The house committee on agriculture today decided to recommend the discontinuance of free seed distribution by congress. Instead of appropriating the customary quarter million for this purpose the committee will advise that the sum be used for the purchase of rare seeds to be distributed by the department of agriculture.

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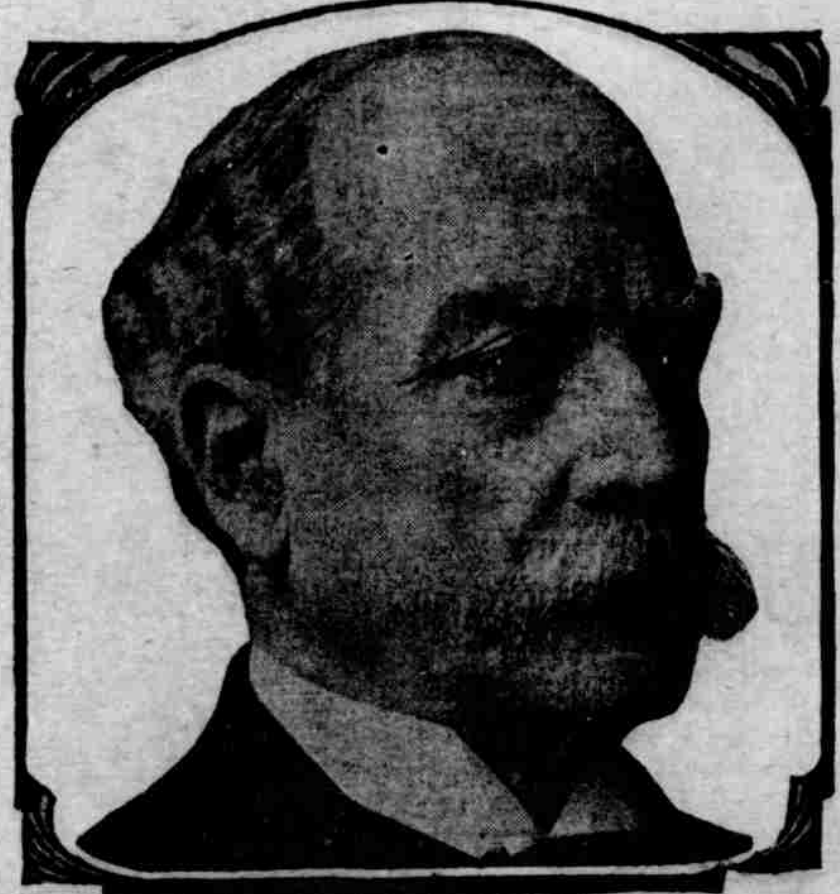
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PRESIDENT FINLEY OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

William Wilson Finley, who succeeds the late Samuel Spencer as president of the Southern railway, grew up in the railroad business. His first position was as stenographer for a railroad official in the south. He was born in 1863, Pass Christian, Miss., and has had a wide experience in high official capacities with American railroads south, west and north. For a time he was second president of the Great Northern railroad. He has been promoted from a corresponding position on the Southern.



SECRETARY HITCHCOCK, NEMESIS OF LAND THIEVES.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who is to retire shortly from the president's cabinet, has been secretary of the interior since Feb. 20, 1890. Mr. Hitchcock's home is in St. Louis, which city has furnished more secretaries of the interior than any other place in the country. No man has occupied that position who accomplished so much for the public good as Secretary Hitchcock has done. Through his efforts the gigantic thefts of public lands in the west have been discovered and the thieves are being prosecuted. These thefts constitute the most stupendous crimes of modern times in a civilized country. The secretary, now in his seventy-second year, has earned the gratitude of the nation.